THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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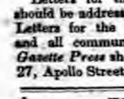

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THE Clipper Ship BELGRAVIA, Captain PENTECOST, guarantees to Insure A 1, by applying first to the owner. Only carries 6,090 Bales. Consignees, LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

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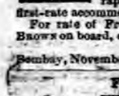
THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. BROAD, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain BROAD, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.



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Bombay, November 7th 1862.

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EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1862.

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THE Splendid and first Class Clipper built Ship HOWDEN, B. VERRILL, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her cargo already on board, will leave positively in all first week of next month. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain VERRILL on board, or

PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 28th November, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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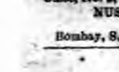
NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 24th Nov. 1862.



FOR SURAT.

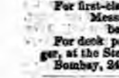
THE new and well-known fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 P.M.

For first-class Passage apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 24th Nov., 1862.



FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. KIDDEE, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, on FRIDAY the 28th November.

For Freight of Specie apply to

EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
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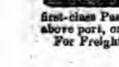

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant.

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Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1862.

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Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, November 26th 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Palenurus*, Captain TEGAN, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain TEGAN will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Star of India*, Captain H. MORRIS, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the ,risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MORRIS will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Clyde*, JOURDAIN, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned, Captain Jourdain, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's side.

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Clyde*.

Bombay, 24th November 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street, at 3 P.M., on Wednesday the 3rd December 1862, in accordance with the 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

As the Meeting will be held for considering the winding up of the Company, and other very important matters, it is requested that each and every shareholder will be present at the Meeting.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Company's Office, 17th Nov. 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Ninth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, Rs. 100 per share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share on the Shares now Rs. 21-13-1 or £2, paid, making Rs. 43-10-2 or £4 per Share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India holding shares upon which Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon each such share (making Rs. 43-10-2 or £4 per share paid) on or before the 20th December next at the Bank of Bombay, and if such call be not paid on or before the said 20th December, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the "Companies clauses consolidation Act 1845."

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in *full* (the remaining Rupees 174-2-8, or £16 per Share) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

W. A. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 4th Nov. 1862.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Supreme Court File—Equity Side

AMENIA BEBEE and KHUDIZA BEBEE.....*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
FUTTEH BEBEE and others.....*Defendants.*
and
FUTTEH BEBEE, widow, Executrix, &c. .....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
AMENIA BEBEE and others .....*Defendants.*

Pursuant to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these causes and dated the fifth day of June last, Notice is hereby given that any creditors or persons (except Subbeychund Megraz, Jumnabaee daughter of Jena Bhoga Nurrotum Nuthoo and Jeetajee Soortanjee) having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mohomed Ali bin Mohomed Hoosein Roghay, deceased, and Mahomed Ameen bin Mohomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 15th day of December next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this Fifth day of November 1862.

L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named cause.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—TWO SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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A GENTLEMAN'S TRAVELLING BAG of patent leather Mappin's fittings as follows:—
Hair brush; clothes brush; comb; ivory holders for shaving and tooth brushes; soap dish; strop; razor case; glass cutlery tray and distinct inner compartment for a change of linen 58. 0
A SAC DE NUIT of enamelled leather ... 28 0
A SMALLER TRAVELLING BAG in enamelled leather silk lined, containing Brush; comb; scent bottle; soap dish; ivory holder for tooth brush; glass; cutlery tray; writing case; inkstand; and light case ... 50 0
A SAC DE NUIT of enamelled leather ... 28 0
Travelling Desks and Writing cases fitted or without fittings in great variety and of the best manufacture by Allen, Mappin, De La Rue and others... ... ...
Lady's Instrument or cutlery cases.....Rs. 18 and 20 0
Lady's Writing Cases in Morocco..... 25 0

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THE INTERNATIONAL EXIBITION.

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Single Copies of either size at Rs. 2 and 1-8 respectively

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 26th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	90 Do. do.	217 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
BANKS.			
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	65 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	10 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	17,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,900 p. sh.
Globe Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,350 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	1,000	150 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,300 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	13-13-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Ry. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Juggi Jaee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay & N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Seestle Mill Co.	4,000		Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1833-56		
" Loan 1842-43		94
Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Crowns	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 215
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s.	0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£2 5s.	0d.
China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
Hull		
Calcutta and back	£6. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (25th November 1862.)

OOTTON at Colaba :

Old Broach, ready	Rs. per candy 385 to 390
Old Surat	" 390 to 400
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	" 410 to 415
Old Oomawattee	" 375 to 380
Old Oomptah	" 385 to 390
Old Dharwar Sawglaud	" 560 to 565
Old Samee, and Nuggur	" 360 to 365
Old Veravul	" 355 to 360
Old Kandeish	" 350 to 355
Old Perlaulee	" 360 to 365
Old Acoote	" 395 to 400
Old Mangalore	" 360 to 365

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.

SEEDS—Linseed, Undutch...at Rs. 6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Undutch..... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... " 32 to 33
Niger ..... " 35 to 36 nominal.
" 28 to 29

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Bills on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. to one year, at 6 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz., for—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4	Do. at 2s. 0¾d.		"
3	Do. at 2s. 0¾d.		"
2	Do. at 2s. 0¾d.		"
1	Do. at 2s. 0¾d.		"
Sight	do. at 2s. 0d.		"

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one year, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the remittance be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 10th, 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 do.	2s.	¼d. "
" On demand	2s.	0¾d. "
On Scotland do.	2s.	0¾d. "
On Ireland do.	2s.	0¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

In returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfoorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for remittance in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 1 month's sight	2s. 0¾d.
" On demand	
On Scotland	2s.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

In returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

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Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for remittance in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 26	Goolanar (s)	Barn	Gogo 24 Nov.
	Pearl	McFarlane	Calcutta 8 Nov.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 25	Lone Star	Dizer	Moulmain.
	Aminabe	Naoda	Damaun.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Pearl*, from Calcutta.—Mr. Galustien and Mr. Cowasjee.

Commenced Loading.

The Brig *Emanuel*, for Colombo, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—24 packages Coffee, 23 cwt., 60 packages Socotra Aloes, 1 67½ cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Mogjee Coovrjee; 20 cases Oilmanstores, McCombie and Wright.

Gloriana.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Edmond Kaye.—70 bags Morabollams, 84 cwt., F. Chambers; 100 packages Cloves, 121 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., Ahmedbhoy Golamhoosein and Co.

For Liverpool.

Asuline.—51 bales Jute, 137 cwt. 7 lbs., Mungesh Pandoorung; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Belgravia.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 150 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 28 bags Linseed, 42 cwt. 72 bags Surnee Seed, 108 cwt., Sanker Pandoorung.

Soleeman.—8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Nasronjee Golalchund.

Lancastrian.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Lalljee Mowjee and Co.

Charger.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Gangjee Coovrjee. 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Nursey Mowjee; 250 bags Linseed, 375 cwt., 180 bags Surnee Seed, 270 cwt., Aspall Mooljee

Knight Errant.—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Lalljee Nathu.

Labrador.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Gangjee Coovrjee.

Admiral Lyons.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Flower of the Forest.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Jowareemull Sewlall; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Duljeebhoy Bhugoobhoy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Daveedass Parshotumdass; 500 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Wm. Nicol & Co.

Howden.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Ebram Moosdin and Co.; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Soondeedass Mooljee; 76½ bales Cotton, 246½ cwt., Narrunjee Wassoodewjee and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

Talavera.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and Nowrojee Nanabhoy; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Khandapa Goolway.

James Livesey.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Odha Nansey; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Bapoobhoy Visram.

War Cloud.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 25 bales Wool, Soorjee Bhunjee.

G. A. Holt.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Luckhmeechund Narsey Sons; 180 bales Cotton, 630 cwt., Pudumsey Virjee and Co.

Glen Monarch.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Jewraz Mogjee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., J. H. Moore.

Annot Lyle.—90 casks Castor Oil, 170 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs., S. Barstall and Co.

Ino.—62 bales Cotton, 217 cwt., Muthoorabas Ragowjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 bundle Piece Goods, 90 pieces, N. J. Ebram; 6 bundles Silk, 620 lbs., H. J. Hasson Babaney.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—150 chests Oopiate, 275 cwt., Ebram Noordeen and Co.

Steamer *China.*—46 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, B. and A. Hormusjee; 17½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullianjee Nusserwanjee and Co.; 46½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 5 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ladhabhoy Dewjee; 56 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosey and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtabhoy Ameerjee; 64 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalucklena and Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shreeram Dowlutram; 5½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tezram Pemraz.

Steamer *China.*—1 case Sandries, G. Perres.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *China.*—46 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Hazareemull Surdarmull; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Peerbhoy Khalucklena and Co; 10 chests M. Opium 139 lbs., each, N. J. Ebram; 8 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs each, Toolsidass Nursidass; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Varsey Tesa; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Vizlall Futtaychun't.

For Penang.

Steamer *China.*—1 Box Company's Rupees 3000, Forbes & Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—4 bales Europe Piece Goo ds 137 pieces, Ahmudbhoy Remtoola.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *China.*—2 cases China Silk Piece Goods, 171 pieces, Javarremu'l Dulsookroy; 1 box Jewellery; Apparel Forbes & Co.; 3 packages Cardamoms, 5 cwt., Nemchund Vusunjee; 1 box China Piece Goods, 90 pieces, Panalall Gunneesdass.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	Bombay
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
235	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen	Bombay.
274	Elsheney, (flat)	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Fervon, 13 (paddle), Scance	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolsnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Goyra.
157	Malsi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus,
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
*38	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1117	Edmund Kaye, W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	(c. l. Oct. 30)
1057	Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Octr 8.)
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
1044	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyse—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co.	(c l. Oct. 28)
1298	Amot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1063	Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1324	Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers.	(c. l. Nov. 21)
627	Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194	Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)
1094	Elizabeth Fry, F. Wemyss—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1015	Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
917	Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 27)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 5)
1249	G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Cowasjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 2.)
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Octr 9
1218	Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1305	Inkerman, Grant—Copland & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 16)
462	Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 11)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1312	Knight Errant,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 22)
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 3)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 13)
700	Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay Clark & Co.	(For sale)
1233	Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
866	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 20.)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
1102	Talavera, D. Brown—Copland & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 8)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1109	Jeddo (s), Browne—P. and O. Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)

KURRACHEE AND LONDON.

1171	Epaminondas, Heaslop—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 5)

FOR HAVRE.

410	Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 31st)

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

1455	Aratoon Apcar, (s.)—Jairaz Fazul & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

1290	Armenian (s), J. Thompson—David Sassoon & Co.	imdt.
766	Empress of India,—Peel Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 22)
293	Luisa, T.H. Boyle.	(c. l. Nov. 14)
827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)

FOR CHINA.

2000	China, (s), R. Curling & O. Co.	(c. l. Nov. 22)

FOR RANGOON.

2028	Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.	

FOR COCHIN.

550	Helios, Hansen—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
154	Keratta Roodrin—D. Bhikajee Khan.	(c. l, Nov. 12)

FOR MALABAR COAST.

907	Governor Higginson, (s)—C. & B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Nov. 21)

FOR KURRACHEE.

	Coringa (s), Calder—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24.)
	Pioneer (s), Mason—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)

NOT FIXED.

630	Agincourt, Pashley—W. Nicol and Co.	
1342	Albatross, Pollock.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	(in Dock)
530	Anna Henderson, Reaffe.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.	
459	Ariet Rahimon, Dallas. Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.	
277	Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	
766	Coromandel, Thompson—W. and A. Graham and Co.	
1204	Countessof Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
1054	Crusador, J. Crew—Lawrence & Co.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.	
170	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co.	
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.	
760	Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
477	Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.	
1546	Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
952	Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.	
679	Jalawar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co.	
369	Jaffal Mansoon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
611	Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co.	
710	Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clarke & Co.	
102	La Japan (s), M. Laportire.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
109	Nasoodi Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.	
800	Pearl, McFarlane.	
705	Pinstel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.	
810	Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	
1455	Simla, Hackett—Lawrence & Co.	
620	Shakespeare, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
293	Tenk, Middleton—Forbes & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Nursingdass Hurjeewundass, recalled, said that the Hoondies produced were the same as were entrusted to the prisoner and that each of them bore the prisoner's signature, in his own handwriting on the back of them. Witness was acquainted with the prisoner's handwriting.

Police Havildar No. 557, deposed to having proceeded to Surat with a warrant and there received charge of the prisoner and a letter from the Magistrate. He brought the prisoner to Bombay on the 19th instant, and delivered the letter to the Magistrate on the same day.

Cruttunjee Ramchunder, chief interpreter in the Fort Police Court, stated that on the 19th instant, he was present when the last witness handed in a letter to the Magistrate, who opened it, when the same was handed to the witness together with the three notes (produced) each for Rs. 1,000, Nos. 06222, 09158, and 06654.

Sorabjee Ruttonjee stated, that he was assistant cashier in the Commercial Bank. He produced two Hoondies one for Rs. 882-8 and another for Rs. 2,500. These Hoondies were presented on the 11th October last by a man who signed his name as Bugwandass Vujjaram on each Hoondie. Witness paid that person in the Bank, three notes of Rs. 1,000 each numbered 06222, 09158 and 06654. The notes were new currency notes and those produced appeared to be the same. Witness also paid nineteen notes of Rs. 20 and two rupees and a half in cash to the same person.

The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—John Cain, seaman, was charged with assaulting Mr. William Alison, Chief officer of the British ship *Belgravia*.

The prisoner when called upon to plead to the charge, observed that "he was only sorry for one thing, that "he couldn't give him more.

Prosecutor said, yesterday morning at seven o'clock the prisoner was taking fresh water out of the forehold, when prosecutor told him to take it to the cask. The prisoner then made use of threatening and abusive language. Witness then took hold of him and pushed him off intending to confine him. At the cabin door he struck witness twice with his fist in the forehead violently. Witness did not strike him. His conduct has been pretty bad before.

Mr. Miller, second Mate corroborated the evidence of the prosecutor.

Prisoner in defence, said "I struck Mr. Alison, I give in."

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for twelve weeks.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.—Thedore Rose, seaman, belonging to the same ship as the last prisoner, was charged with assaulting Mr. Thomas Miller, Second Mate of that ship.

Prosecutor said on the previous morning he was coming out of the cabin, to put Cain (the prisoner in the last mentioned case) into irons. The prisoner was talking to the rest of the crew about releasing Cain. Prosecutor ordered the prisoner off the quarter deck telling him that he could have none of his impudence there. He made no move to do but he held up his fist and struck it in witness' face saying, "I'm the man for you." Prosecutor did not strike the prisoner when he (prisoner) struck him in his face.

Prisoner in defence said that the mate was going to strike him.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for the term of six weeks.

THE MURDER CASE.—Khemjee Kurrumchund and Suntoo woman, who stands charged with the murder of Virbuain Galappa, were brought up on remand from the 20th instant.

Mr. Maclurlane appeared on behalf of the male prisoner.

Mr. Henry Knight, Police Constable, was examined: his evidence was substantially the same as given by him at the Inquest.

His Worship postponed the further investigation of the case until Thursday next.

SHOPLIFTING.—Thomas Davies and Josephine Greenback, Germans, were again brought up on remand, they stand charged with stealing a silver gilt snuff box from a tradesman in Medow Street.

The following additional evidence was taken.

Cowasjee Nowrojee, said,—I am a broker. I know the prisoners. On the 19th instant I saw both the prisoners come to the shop of the prosecutor in Medow Street. The female prisoner sat in a chair, while the male prisoner asked the prosecutor to shew him some rings. The prosecutor stood near the female prisoner shewing her the rings, while the male prisoner went to a cupboard which was open as the prosecutor had taken out a box of rings from it. I then left. At six o'clock in consequence of what I heard from the constable I accompanied him and the prosecutor to the house of the prisoners. The constable wanted to search the first prisoner, but he would not allow it. The prisoners were taken to Mr. Forjett and thence back to their own house where search was made. The first prisoner's box was opened, but no stolen property was found there. Then the female prisoner's box was opened by the female prisoner and this box (produced) was found under four gowns in a small bag in another long leather bag.

Mr. Michael Tighe, Police Constable, said,—About three o'clock on the day in question in consequence of a report made to me by the prosecutor I went with him to the house of the prisoners at Gaumdavy. The prosecutor pointed out the male prisoner and then told him that he was charged with stealing a snuff box and asked him to allow me to search his place. He said he would'nt unless I brought a warrant or order from Mr. Forjett. I then took both the prisoners to Mr. Forjett and thence back to their own house. I then searched the room occupied by the male prisoner and found nothing. I then searched the female prisoner's box, in another room, and there I found this silver gilt snuff box (produced) with several other articles of jewellery in this belt, (a leather waist belt). The female prisoner said "he (the prosecutor) gave me the box eight days ago that I might meet him privately" or used words to the same effect. She added that as she did not agree to that he brought this charge against her. The snuff box was sewn in this leather bag, before the Court, the bag was sewn at both ends when I found it.

Prosecutor recalled.—When I last saw this box safe it was in this leather bag in the cupboard in my shop, the mouth of the bag was then open and when I saw it in the prisoners house the mouth was sewn up. The female prisoner could not have taken the box from the cupboard from the place where she was sitting. There was no other person in the shop who could have taken the box besides the male prisoner.

The prisoners reserved their defence. His Worship committed both prisoners for trial at the next criminal sessions to be holden at the High Court on the 3rd proximo.

CHEATING.—Rustomjee Sorabjee was charged with cheating the prosecutor out of a piece of embroidery of the value of Rs. 30, on the 3rd instant. The same prisoner also stands committed for trial at the next sessions of the High Court for cheating Messrs. Esparance and Co. Tailors, out of a piece of Alpaca.

Abdool Rahim, the prosecutor, stated that he was an embroiderer and that he was unacquainted with the prisoner. On the 3rd instant in the morning he met him at a Borah's shop, where he (prosecutor) was shewing the piece of embroidery. The prisoner asked what was the value of it; and asked witness to accompany him to his sett, Jehangeerjee, in the Fort. They then went to a gully in the Fort where the prisoner took the embroidery and entered into a doorway saying that he would shew it to his master. Prosecutor was following but the prisoner told him to stop at the door. The prisoner went in and he stopped outside for half an hour but the prisoner did not return. A Policeman was then called and they found that no one of the name of Jehangheerjee or his servant were there. The property is worth about Rs. 30.

Several witnesses were called who gave evidence in support of the charge.

Prisoner had nothing to say in his defence.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the standing sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Monday, 24th November 1862.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

Jacob Jamal & Co. vs. *B. C. Clarke.*

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear.

Mr. Dunbar stated that the plaintiffs were tailors and outfitters, and the defendant was a midshipman in H. M.'s Indian Navy. The action was to recover Rs. 1,500 and interest, being the amount of a promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiffs on the 7th March 1860, when the accounts were settled and a balance found against the defendant in respect of certain purchases he had made at the plaintiff's shop. The defendant had since left Bombay for England without paying any money on account of the note.

The plaintiff Jacob Jamal having been examined to prove the truth of his claim, and the notice of trial served upon the defendant having been proved, the Court entered verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed with interest and costs.

A. C. Brice & Co. vs. *Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.*

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, for plaintiffs.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Sangster, for defendants.

Mr. Dunbar stated that the action was to recover damages sustained by plaintiffs by reason of the non-delivery of 4001 cwts. of Sholapore and Candesh linseed which the defendants sold to plaintiffs at the rate of Rs. 5-7 as. per cwt. Defendants pleaded non-assumpsit and traversed the readiness and willingness of plaintiffs to accept delivery. The contract was entered into through a broker on the 21st November 1861, and the seed was to be delivered on the 4th April 1862. When the time of delivery came, plaintiffs directed the defendants to deliver the seed to Messrs. Burstall and Co., to whom the plaintiffs had resold it. Defendants refused to do so, stating in their letter they would not take the trouble of delivering it to any body but the plaintiffs. The latter thereupon waived their order to deliver the seed to Messrs. Burstall and Co., and again wrote to the defendants asking for delivery to themselves. Defendants from time to time made promises to deliver but never delivered it, while the price of the seed was daily rising in the bazar. The learned counsel said the defendants admitted the breach of the contract, and the question at issue was only as to the damages. The plaintiffs claimed difference between the contract price and the market price on the 20th May, the day to which the time of delivery was extended.

Dyal Callidass, on being examined, said he was a broker. On the 21st November 1861 he negotiated the contract between plaintiffs and defendants for the sale of linseed by the latter. The agreement was signed by the defendant Bhimjee Girdhur. [*Mr. Bayley,*—agreement does not bear a stamp. The Stamp Act was in operation at the time. *Mr. Dunbar.*—It does not require a stamp, it is a contract for the purchase and sale of goods]. When the time for delivery came, witness saw defendant and asked him on behalf of plaintiffs to deliver the linseed to Messrs. Burstall & Co. as he had nothing to do with them. This answer of defendant was communicated to plaintiffs, and further applications for delivery were made to defendants, but he postponed from time to time saying the shipment of linseed had not arrived from Sholapore. The market price of linseed on 4th and 20th May was Rs. 5-14as. to Rs. 6 per. cwt. Defendant was willing to deliver it to plaintiffs. The last answer witness got from defendant was that the time of delivery had expired.

Mr. Henry Brooke said he was partner in the firm of Messrs. Brice & Co. Defendant said he was not willing to deliver the linseed to Messrs. Burstall & Co., but he was willing to deliver it to plaintiffs. Witness then waived the order to deliver it to Messrs. Burstall & Co. Defendant said he was not ready, but that he would deliver it, when the seed came down. Witness then gave notice to defendant on 2nd May that the time had expired; defendant took no notice of it. Witness again wrote to him on the 16th May, when defendant replied that he was not bound by the contract as the time of delivery had expired. Witness was always ready and willing to accept delivery himself. On the 4th price of linseed was Rs. 5-14as. to Rs. 6; on the 20th May it was Rs. 6-6as.

Mr. Thomas Booth, a representative in the firm of Messrs. Burstall & Co. proved that the price of linseed on the 4th May was Rs. 5-15as. to Rs. 6; on the 20th May the nominal price was Rs. 6-3as. to 6-4.

Mr. H. Maxwell, representative in the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., proved that on the 4th May the price of linseed was Rs. 6; on 20th May it was nominally higher.

On behalf of the defendants, Mr. Bayley called the defendant Bhimjee Girdhur, and two or three mehtas of native seed merchants to prove that about the beginning of May the price of linseed was Rs. 5-11 as. 6 pies afterward rising to Rs. 6. Bhimjee admitted that there was a good supply of linseed in Bombay at the time, if one chose to deliver it.

His Lordship said it was a most shabby defence and characterised it as scandalous and disgraceful in the extreme. Upon the evidence adduced on both sides, he considered Rs. 6 to be reasonable as market price on the day to which the time of delivery had been extended, and accordingly gave verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,971-8 as. and costs.

INDIAN.

POONA.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—We have been requested to state that a lecture in connection with this Institution will be delived by the Hon. Colonel Thesiger, on Monday, the 1st December, next, at 9 o'clock P.M.

SUBJECT.—"Strategy."—*Deccan Herald, Nov.* 24.

NEILGHERRIES.

SOME of our readers may suppose, from what appeared in the columns of this paper during our absence, that there is nothing of a local nature to write about. This is not the case. We have now before us several items of intelligence which have been withheld from the public. There is for instance, a design for placing a tube across the Coonoor cut, far and above the hills which shew their disintegrated sides, for the purpose of supplying "Elk Hill-house" with water. Before the cut was made, a stream of water flowed to the house in question, which the cut most unceremoniously cut off. After considerable representation and protestation, the authorities have decided on complying with a reasonable demand, and the services of a gentleman in the Telegraph department, of known mechanical skill and ability have been engaged for restoring the long lost supply of nature's pure element. We have only to trust that the tube will not be coming down some day as the shameless Telegraph wires are in the habit of doing. Then, there is that style in the foot path leading to Saint Stephen's which still incommodes the gentler sex, and no intention apparently exists for converting it into a hinged gate way. Lastly, there is the Chincona plantation in the Government gardens, got up within the last six months, and looking thunders at it. Anderson will insist on depriving the poor plants of the light and air of free heaven. These are all useful scraps of news which we regret should have been so long "put under a bushel."

To come down to what is passing at the present time, the clouds appear to be the most remarkable, for they sweep over hill and valley, house and cottage, like the representatives of some great sweeping establishment. The "feathery brooms" however, perform their work in a most agreeable and gentle manner, and all nature looks soft and revived when the panorama around becomes visible. What would not a Madrasee give to witness this sight and enjoy its effects? But as we do not know exactly what the amount of donation would be, we will drop the query as the old woman did the irons when they burnt her hand. Reverting from "mid air's" region to *terra firma*, our old friends the potatoes look blooming and verdant, plucked up occasionally by some sable hand to undergo a warning before the frost sets in. Foundations for several places of business are being laid, two cottages for the warders connected with the European Prison are almost completed, and *South downs* looks sickly upon its approaching fate! There, gentle reader, do not say after this that the *Star* cannot throw its light upon "passing events!"—*Star, Nov.* 19.

PUNJAUB.

INSPECTION OF THE 1ST PUNJAB RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SYDNEY COTTON, K.C.B.

AN incident of a highly interesting nature in connection with the present Rifle doings at Lahore, took place yesterday morning on the Corps being inspected by Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., who had been solicited to do so on passing through the station *en route* to Calcutta.

Shortly before sunrise the Corps was drawn up on its parade ground, a little to the South of its present encampment, attended by the band, a rather large sprinkling of the *élite* of Anarkullee and Meean Meer being present to witness the virgin review of our adolescent Volunteers by so renowned a soldier as Sir Sydney Cotton.

The General, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff, rode to the ground about 7 o'clock, and were received with the customary Military salute—the band playing a march. After going up and down the ranks, the Corps formed into column, and marched past in quick time; after which it marched past by sections in double time, both of which were performed in very creditable manner. The Officer second in Command, Captain Higgins, then put the Regiment through the Manual and Platoon exercises; this was also gone through with soldier-like accuracy and precision. The Commandant then advanced the Corps by double files from its centre, afterwards forming line and firing by files and by volleys. Skirmishers were then thrown out and squares formed, and a few other evolutions gone through which brought the regiment to its parade ground where it formed line, opened ranks and advanced in slow time, the band at the same time playing. It then halted and presented arms.

After the manœuvres had terminated, Sir Sydney Cotton requested Sir Robert Montgomery's permission to address a few words to the Corps, which being granted, the gallant General addressed it in the following words:—

"Captain Forsyth and Volunteers,—I cannot express, as I would desire, the pleasure and satisfaction I have experienced, and indeed I may say the honor which I feel has been conferred on me, by being permitted to inspect the 1st Punjab Volunteers, and at the termination of an inspection which has been so thoroughly satisfactory, to raise my voice in commendation of a Corps which, by the energy and determination of its members, has shewn itself to be most useful and valuable to the Government.

Your distinguished Commander, Capt. Forsyth, an officer of great merit, and is well-deserving of the confidence you repose in him; for although in the Civil Service of Government, he has proved himself to be a good and gallant soldier, and has earned, in times of great difficulty and trouble, by Royal favor, the Companionship of the Order of the Bath.

Volunteers,—In every necessary evolutions; by the handling of your arms; by your steady firm pace in double and quick times; by your advance in line with the charge, and truly British cheer; by your movements in extended order; by your defence against Cavalry from that order; and by your soldier-like bearing thoughout this inspection, you have satisfied me that you are well-prepared for any service in the field that may be required of you, and you well-deserve the confidence which is placed in you (and which I know you possess,) by your highly respected and distinguished Lieutenant-Governor.

I hope it will not be considered presumption in me to offer a few remarks on the value and importance to such a country as we live in, of an organised body who, although at present not great in numbers, are by a demonstration of power great in importance, and would form in times of trouble, the nucleus of a Corps which might be extended to any amount with great facility, and would certainly become the rallying point for all loyal and well-disposed subjects in support of the constituted authorities; and then again, *pro aris et focis*, you are the defenders of your families, your homes, and your property; not individually, but collectively, and so concentrated you possess tenfold power over what you otherwise could be.

Soldiers,—It is scarcely necessary for me in addressing you to touch on the subject of discipline so necessary to all organised bodies of troops. The regular forces of all empires serve under articles of war and codes of regulations, which with such are necessary to discipline, imposing heavy penalties, even of life and death, for offences which soldiers may commit; but with you, who are voluntarily enrolled, your discipline is in your hearts, your loyalty and devotion to the Government are a sufficient guarantee for the punctual performance of your duties, and your obedience to your supreme commander and to the officers and non-commissioned officers you have elected as your leaders.

The inspection of this Corps is the very last military act of my career in the Punjab, where I have served so many years, and which I quit with feelings of the deepest respect towards the Governor of this fine province, and his Government. I rejoice exceedingly in thinking that my very last act should be in addressing myself to this Corps in terms of commendation in the presence of Sir Robert Montgomery. Captain Forsyth and Volunteers, I now take leave of you, thanking you all for the pains you have taken in preparing for this inspection, which have produced such satisfactory results."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the Corps. He said:—

"Volunteers.—I will address a few words to you only. If any proof was wanting of your zeal and earnestness in the Volunteer cause, you have given it in the steady course of drill you have gone through, and the sacrifice you have made in leaving your homes and entering on a camp life. I feel truly gratified, as I feel sure you also all do, at the praise bestowed on you by that most distinguished officer Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, whose name and fame is known throughout the world, and to whom we at Lahore and in the Punjab are indebted to so much; *for where should we have been in* 1857, *had not the gallant Sir Sydney Cotton commanded at Peshawur?* I deeply regret, in common with all, that India is about to lose his services. Volunteers! you have done right well, and I thank you, one and all, officers and men. Volunteers! let us give three cheers for the gallant Sir Sydney Cotton."

The Lieutenant-Governor's order was most heartily responded to. Captain Forsyth then exclaimed, "now for Sir Robert," whereupon three more cheers were given with enthusiasm; this again was followed by the Corps giving three lusty cheers for their Commanding Officer; after which the General and Sir Robert left the ground, and the Corps was dismissed to prepare for the Rifle matches.

In conclusion we may ask if there be any Volunteer Corps in the country that can dispute with ours, the claim to be considered *Primus in India*, not in respect to age, but to merit.—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov.* 15.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, *27th October.*—"The following news from the Ameer's camp was received to-day.

Sooltan Ahmed Jan, on the receipt of a letter from the Ameer's camp, to the effect that the Ameer has proposed to keep his youngest son, who had accompanied Sooltan Ahmed Jan's wife's funeral, a prisoner, and was opposed in the carrying out of his intention by his Khans and Sirdars, wrote the undermentioned letter to the Ameer.—

"What a good man you are! My son went to you merely to read the Fatahs, and you wished to make him a prisoner! This shows enough what you are. Now, if you are a brave man come out of your camp and I will meet you with my troops in the field, before we come to any settlement." No sooner did Sirdar Shere Allee Khan here the contents of Sooltan Ahmed Jan's letter, than he ordered two battalions of Infantry, one thousand jazailchees, and four thousand sowars, to be ready for action. The above force had scarcely reached the neighbourhood of the Eerak gate as arranged by Shere Allee Khan, when the battalions of Sooltan Ahmed Jan's cavalry was heard beating. Shere Allee Khan who, with three battalions had kept himself concealed in another place, hearing that Sooltan Ahmed Jan with his troops had marched out of Heerat, advanced, and an action forthwith commenced. The fighting continued till about two o'clock, when Sirdar Shere Allee was forced by the Heeratees to retreat. The Ameer hearing that Shere Allee Khan had been defeated, sent some more troops to his assistance, which enabled the Sirdar to make an assault on Sooltan Jan's troops. It was after three when the Heerat chief ordered his troops to retire, and marched to Heerat. The loss on Ameer's side has been very great, three Khans of note and ten officers of the jazailchee troops, whose names were not mentioned in the letter, are said to have fallen in the battle, besides a number of Sepoys killed and wounded.

28th October.—A kossid arrived from the Ameer's Camp, and handed over to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan the letter which he had brought from Shere Allee Khan. The governor dismissed the durbar and went to the Dewankhana in the seraglio, and there he read the contents of the letter to his Khans. It was stated in the letter, that the Persian Shahzadah having arranged matters between Sooltan Ahmed Jan and the Ameer, had desired the latter to march for Candahar, and the Ameer had accordingly ordered some tents to be sent and pitched on the Candahar road, when a question had arisen as to whether the Ameer was to have Subzwar, Tamanee, and Furrah, as settled in the terms ratified before, or cash in lieu. It seems that some one had been writing to the Shah of Persia from Heerat, that the Ameer had agreed to march from Heerat on receiving a certain sum of money, and it having been given out by Sooltan Ahmed Jan, that he had received the Shah's Firman to that effect, a delay had occurred in concluding the settlement. The Ameer has written to the Persian Shahzadah (says Sirdar Shere Allee Khan in his letter) that he would rather have Subzwar, Tamanee, and Furrah, than the cash, and the moment he has received a favourable reply he leaves for Candahar.

29th October.—As directed by Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, the governor dispatched to-day one hundred and twenty camel loads of ammunition to the Ameer's camp, via Candahar, that is, thirty camel loads of gun powder, forty of cartridges, twenty of millstones, twenty-five of balls, and five of gun-cans. Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan being far from well, did not hold a durbar but remained in the seraglio.

30th October.—The following account from Toorkistan was received by Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, from his own servant at that place.

Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, having been given to understand that the nephew of the late Meer Shah, had collected about twenty-five thousand men from Kolaub, Hissar, Durmaz, Rooshaun and Zaugh, to make an attack on Buddukshan, ordered Nash Ghoolam Jan Khan, the Sahibkar of Sirdar Mohamed Azeim Khan, at Koondez, to march with one battalion of infantry, four hundred sowars, and two guns, to Buddukshan, to assist the Hakim of that place. On the arrival of Ghoolam Jan Khan at Buddukshan a battle took place, and after a hard fight the Koolaub and Hissar people were defeated, and dispersed by Ghoolam Jan's troops. About seven hundred horses, and a number of arms, besides other property, were plundered by Ghoolam Jan's troops, and about four hundred of the enemy were taken prisoners. Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan's troops had returned to Koondez with lots of plunder from the Hakim a Buddukshan.

31st October.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan being informed that the brothers of the Kohistanee whose nose and ears had been lately ordered to be cut off, were resolved to murder the slave who had had their brother so punished, ordered the guard of the Bala Hissar not to let any man go into the palace without his order. The Governor then went to the garden of Shere Allee Khan to amuse himself, and there collected his Khans and Sirdars. On talking about the Ameer's Camp, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan said, "that all the Khans in the Ameer's Camp mention in their letters sent here to their families, that the Ameer had left for Candahar, but it is very odd that I have not heard anything on the subject." Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan stated, that every letter received from the Ameer's Camp speak about the Ameer's returning to Candahar, "however there is no letter direct from the Ameer or from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, about it. I will not believe it until I have received a letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan." It was about sunset when Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan returned from the garden.

1st November.—The following authentic intelligence is received from Toorkistan.

Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan has sent six thousand troops, under Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan to Heerat, and has accompanied the force as far as Surbool. The news about Khoodayar Khan, the King of Kokan, being killed in battle, turned out to be incorrect. The undermentioned accounts about the Kokan affair may be relied upon.

Khoodayar Khan, the king of Kokan, with about two thousand sowars, had gone to Moorghelan, a city situated in the Kokan territory, to see how affairs were going on there, and on his arrival at that place, was besieged by six thousand Kubchauk men. While Koodayar Khan was under these difficulties at Moorghelan, some Kubchakees went to Kokan and gave out that they had killed Khoodayar Khan, and proclaimed the son of the late Mohamed Allee Khan King of Kokan. Khoodayar Khan having been told of these tricks of the Kubchakees, made his escape with one hundred sowars from Moorghelan and went to the Sahibzadas, the sons of Rubbanee Sahib, (who are considered and respected in all Kokan as saints,) to lay his complaint before them. The Sahibzadahs, whose disciples are all over Kokan and Bookhara, sent word to the Kubchakees who had joined with the son of Mohamed Allee Khan, to side with and assist Khoodayar Khan, and to give up their alliance with the son of Mohamed Allee Khan. Accordingly the Kubchakees began to quit Kokan, and when the son of Mohamed Allee Khan heard of what was going on he made his escape from Kokan and went to Khuttase Kubchauk to seek protection there. Khoodayar Khan was again placed on the throne of Kokan, and proclaimed King. The King of Bookhara hearing how Khoodayar Khan had managed in the disturbance, has sent a grand khilut to be bestowed on him.

2nd November.—A kossid has arrived from Candahar with letters from Nawab Ghoolam Hussan Khan, the British representative, to his friends in Cabool, requesting them to send some Posteens for himself and his men, as the winter season had set in.

A letter has also been received by the same opportunity from Sirdar Ismael Khan, the brother of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, from Candahar, informing the governor, that Sooltan Ahmed Jan had set all the Chiefs of Subzwar and Tamanee against the Ameer, and had promised them an exemption of three years' revenue, provided they wrote to the Shah of Persia to express their dissatisfaction at being under the Ameer's Government. The Chiefs of Subzwar and Tamanee, it is said, have written to the Persian Shahzadah, expressing their dissatisfaction at remaining under the Ameer. They have stated that they would rather be made over to any other as slaves, than be under the Affghan ruler, whose cruelty and illtreatment was known to every one. The Persian Shahzadah has submitted their petition to the Shah, and is anxiously awaiting for a reply."—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 18.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

SWINDLING IN FRANCE.—The Paris police have just discovered a complete laboratory, organised on a large scale, for the manufacture of forged bills on many of the principal mercantile houses of France, and indeed of all Europe. This nefarious scheme was discovered almost accidentally, and before any great mischief had been done. A few days since a stranger entered the establishment of M. Léon, a money-changer, and requested him to cash a rather heavy bill, bearing the signature of Pascal Fils, one of the first houses of Marseilles. M. Léon requested his customer to call for the money in an hour, and in the meantime took measures to ascertain the genuineness of the bill. On inquiring at a banker's he had the good fortune to meet with a gentleman who well knew Pascal's signature, and who at once declared the bill in question to be a forgery. M. Léon then applied to the police, and when the stranger returned he was arrested. The importance of the capture became evident on visiting the prisoner's lodgings, for there an immense number of similar bills, ready for negotiation, were discovered, with all the instruments and materials necessary for their fabrication, and a considerable amount of cash and valuables besides. Another man, the principal forger, as it appears, and three women were, also arrested. On the premises were found engraved signatures, stamps of many French and foreign firms, as well as models of their engraved bills, which would have sufficed to deceive any one not acquainted with the actual signature of the parties. It was afterwards ascertained that M. Léon's customer had succeeded in obtaining an advance of 1,200f. from another changer on two forged bills.—*Express.*

PROSPECTS OF NEW ZEALAND.—The long session of the General Assembly of New Zealand was brought to a close on 15th September, after passing estimates *for two years.* Until the middle of 1864 therefore, will Sir George Gray be an autocrat over the three islands with there multiplicity of provincial subdivisions. Two years time will he have to deplomatise or coerce into submission that portion of the natives still refractory; nor has the Assembly left him without ample means to adopt either or both modes of action. A loan bill has been passed for raising £500,000 to be appropriated thus:—£200,000 towards the re-establishment of the inhabitants of Taraniki in their vacated and ruined possessions; an amount yet to be ascertained in satisfaction of certain Imperial claims; and the balance for public works in the northern island. The first and last portions of the loan to be eventually local charges. It is understood that, should any difficulty be experienced in floating the loan in the London market on new Zealand security, an Imperial guarantee will be given. Half a million of money will thus, one way or another, be at Sir George Grey's disposal, and in the hands of so astute a chief will no doubt be turned to great account. What may be the nature or amount of the "certain Imperial claims" on a portion of the £500,000 we have no information, but we presume the long suffering Taranakians will have the first pull, and certainly they deserve it. They have borne their misfortunes bravely, and showed themselves ready to achieve their own deliverance, when their arm was stayed by diplomacy. In addion to the £500,000 loan, increased grants from the general revenue have been made "for native purposes," and here also Sir George will have a wide scope for maturing the combination of conciliatory and coercive measures for tranquilising the disaffected districts. A "Native Lands Acts" has been passed, the precise value of which it is difficult to appreciate at this distance from the scene of action, but that Sir George relies much upon it for furthering his operations is evident from the fact that very shortly before the prorogation of the Council and Assembly he took upon himself to guggest to the houses two amendments, looked upon it as important, which both houses adopted reluctantly, and evidently because they had more confidence in the Governor's judgment than in their own. Regarding this portion of the legislative programme the vice-regal revelation speech says:—"Your care for "the welfare of the natives, and your desire to admit "them in all respects to the privileges and rights of "British subjects, have been shown in a marked manner during the present session. The Act you have "passed to secure them the practical advantages of "ownership in their lands, and to give them titles "which can be recognised by our laws, will, I trust, if "administered with discretion and judgment, contribute very greatly to remove the distrust and "disaffection prevailing amongst a portion of the native "population. It will be my care so to administer this "law as to secure to you Her Majesty's assent, as to "secure the beneficial results which it has evidently "been your object to attain."

Very speedy changes for the better cannot be looked for in native affairs; but there really seems now to be ground for confidence that every week will render a renewal of hostilities less and less necessary or probable. We confess that there is something distasteful in George Grey's temporising with persons in open enmity with the Queen's authority; but then the other alternative, a war of races, of extermination in fact, is not much more agreeable to contemplate. With regard to the realisation of the pacific plan many circumstances combine to present to give assurance of success: the large additions to the population of the islands resulting from the Otago and Southland gold discoveries, the prosperous aspect of mining affairs at Nelson, and the accession of population consequent on the establishment of the Nonconformist settlement in the northern island within the limits of the province of Auckland, all conspire to give additional preponderance of numbers, wealth and power to the Whites, while the Maories, by that incurable law which seems to be the doom of native tribes in these islands, decrease in numbers every year. Apart from mere decrease of numbers the actors in the late outbreak are passing away, and with those who remain time must blunt the sense of wrong or desire for revenge. Much must be left to the chapter of accidents in forcasting the future of the dealings with the disaffected tribes, and the wreck of the Lord Worsley on their coast, was just such an unforseeable event as might have precipitated an outbreak. Had the natives shown any disposition to detain the shipwrecked passengers, as was at one time feared, General Cameron was prepared to march on the instant. But the necessity did not arise. The natives contented themselves by asserting their right to demand toll for passing over the land which they conceive belongs to them; a claim of course inconsistant, if carried to its full issue, with submission to the Queen's authority, but so mild in its application to the shipwrecked passengers that military operations could not have been justifiable, and General Cameron remained where he was. With regard to the peculations committed by the natives they were no greater than would probably occur were such a wreck to happen on a peopled portion of any coast in the world. Stress was laid on the fact that some difficulty was experienced in getting back a large parcel of crude gold which some of the natives got hold of, but we need not go very far back in our own history to find a parallel case in which the chief actor was a licensed pilot.

Reverting to the acts passed in the late session having a special bearing on the restoration of confidence, we must not omit to notice one by which the Governor is authorised to raise a semi-military constabulary force of Europeans and natives, and authorising the expenditure for that purpose of a portion of the native grant, and also a part of the new loan, the whole cost being limited to £30,000 per annum.

VICTORIA.

SANDHURST, *Oct.* 20.

NEARLY two thousand persons arrived in Bendigo by trains from Melbourne. There were about nine hundred at the banquet. The whole arrangements were a great success. It was considered twice as good as Ballarat's celebrations. There were nearly as many ladies as gentlemen present at the banquet. A Catholic priest proposed the health of the Ministry—cries of "time." A large proportion of the Ministry was present.

SANDHURST, *Oct.* 21.

This morning the foundation-stone of St. Peter's Church at Eagle Hawak was laid by his Excellency at 10 o'clock. The building is nearly opposite the Police Camp, and estimated to cost £1,000.

His Excellency was received by a guard of honour of the Eagle Hawk Company of the Bendigo Volunteer Rifles.

He was afterwards invited to a private breakfast at the Camp Hotel.

QUENSCLIFF, *Oct.* 23.

The schooner *Choice* is aground above the Swan Sprit. The tide is ebbing. The Customs boat has gone to her.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, *Oct.* 18.

A Chinaman (name unknown) was found murdered near Bathurst, on Wednesday. There are three Chinamen suspected of having committed the murder.

The mail from Burrowa to Marongo was stuck up yesterday, by two armed men, who eloared off with the vehicle, horses, and mails.

Fourteen hundred pounds stolen from the Carcoar mail was found on the man who was arrested the same afternoon.

Mr. Neald, the traffic manager of the Southern and Western Railways, has been suspended for receiving money improperly.

The Colonial Architect is likely to be dismissed.

Mr. Dalley has been returned for Carcoar Furlong was too late for the nomination.

Spirits are lower, and ale and beer are firm,

SYDNEY, *Oct.* 20.

Doctor Lang threatens to bring an action against every Minister of the Synod of Australia who signed his depositions unless they rescind it.

SYDNEY, *Oct.* 21.

The remittance from Sydney by this mail in aid of the Lancshire Relief Fund amounts to two thousand five hundred pounds.

Government intends to proclaim the 10th of November as a public holiday to celebrate the birth-day of the Prince of Wales.

The first number of the penny evening paper was published this afternoon.

SYDNEY, *Oct.* 22.

In the Assembly, to-day, it was resolved to give a bonus for the encouragement of cotton growing.

The Hon. Mr. William Charles Wentworth, formerly President of the Legislative Council, leaves for England to-day. No public manifestation is to take place.

6 P.M.

Mr. Cowper obtained leave to introduce an Educational Bill similar to that introduced by the Victorian Government. The Government propose to accept the offer to purchase the Australian Library next week.

Sailed, to-day—*Abbey, Snowden, Bombay,* for Melbourne. *Transatlantic,* for London. The *Bombay* takes 6,448 ounces gold, and 91,225 sovereigns.

SYDNEY, *Oct* 23.

A sham fight is proposed to take place on the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Paramatta.

A company is being formed to cultivate and manufacture sugar in the Hunter River District.

The Colonial Architect has been allowed to resign.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, *Oct.* 18.

The bodies of Messrs. Pickering and Cameron, settlers of Port Wakefield, who were drowned when the cutter *Sarah* capsized in the Gulf, have not been recovered.

The Patent Ore-reducing Company issued a prospectus to-day. The process has proved very successful.

Messrs. Poussard and Douay's first concert here has been a great success.

The Select Committee entirely exonerate Mr. Hort relative to the great northern mines.

The Attorney-general is to introduce a bill requiring members accepting office to resign their seat in the Legislative Assembly.

ADELAIDE, *Oct.* 23.

The cargo of Mauritius sugar, ex *Courillo*, consisting of about 451 tons, was sold at auction to-day, at the following prices:—

Fine House Counter, £24 10s. to £25 5s. per ton. Bright Yellow, £30 7s. 6d. per ton. Fine Brewing Crystals, £33. White Crystals, £36 to £37 5s. per ton. Snowdrops, £41 12s. 6d.

There has been a tremendous hail-storm, many of the stones were an inch long.—*News of the Week, Oct.* 24.

ARRIVAL OF MR. M'KINLAY AND PARTY.

MUCH surprise was caused on Friday last by the announcement that the South Australian Expedition, which was despatched last year from Adelaide in search of the lost Victorian Explorers, had arrived at Port Denison by way of the Gulf of Carpentaria; and doubts were in some quarters expressed as to the correctness of the report. Those doubts were, however, set at rest yesterday morning by the arrival, by the *Balclutha*, from Rockhampton, of Mr. M'Kinlay, the leader of the expedition, Mr. Middleton, the second in command, and four of the men, the rest having remained behind at Port Denison and Rockhampton.

It will be remembered that Mr. M'Kinlay's party was despatched by the South Australian Government; starting from Adelaide on the 16th of August, 1861, Mr. M'Kinlay made for Coopar's Creek, in the neighbourhood of which he was conducted by some natives to the grave of Gray, one of Burke's party. Arriving at the conclusion that the whole of them had been slaughtered by the blacks, he immediately forwarded one of his men to the nearest station, which was Blanchewater, belonging to Mr. Baker, with a despatch communicating the intelligence to head-quarters. By the return of the messenger, Mr. M'Kinlay heard of the disastrous fate of Burke and Wills, and of their remains having been found at Cooper's Creek.

The instructions which Mr. M'Kinlay received were—that in the event of his finding the lost party he was at once to

SINGAPORE.

THE *Asaf*, which we mentioned in our yesterday's issue as having broken down, did not return to port. She had proceeded about half way to the Carimons when some accident to her boilers took place disabling her from proceeding further, and she anchored at the spot. Boilers makers were once sent off to her and she has since proceeded on her voyage.—*Straits Times, Nov.* 8.

THE Government is reported to be relaxing in the praiseworthy efforts formerly made by it to promote vaccination in Singapore. This ought not to be, when small-pox is raging in Sumatra and other quarters from which the disease might easily be brought here. A better example could not be followed than that of the government of Netherlands India which zealously promotes vaccination in all parts of the wide territories under its rule.—*Free Press, Oct.* 30.

WE understand that the French and Spanish Governments have refused to ratify the treaty with Cochin-China which was taken to Suez by the *Echo* some time ago. The ground of this refusal is said to be the agreement to give back to the Cochin-Chinese one of the most fertile of the provinces captured during the war, and the possession of which, constituting as it does the granary of the country, gave a virtual control over the whole Empire. It is probable, also, that the promise to give aid against the rebel Tonquin Christians did not meet with favor in the sight of the two powers that at present seem to constitute themselves the peculiar champions of the Sovereign Pontiff, more especially as one of the chief reasons for commencing the war was cruel treatment of Christians by the Emperor of Cochin-China. Admiral Bonard will most likely apply to be relieved from his duties in Cochin-China now that the treaty negotiated by him has been disallowed.—*Id.*

THE following is a comparative statement of the shipments of Cotton Goods, (Madapollams, Calicoes, Drilling, and Shirtings) from Holland to Netherlands India for the first seven months in the years noted below. It will be seen that notwithstanding the scarcity of cotton the shipments in 1862 are much in excess of those in previous years :—

1853	760,955	1858	476,904
1854	917,146	1859	693,971
1855	683,429	1860	892,855
1856	632,612	1861	783,970
1857	361,951	1862	1,167,736

—*Id.*

PINANG.

IN our last issue we gave an extract from a letter from Galle on the detention of the mail steamers there. We have since been favoured with some of the statistics of the subject from which we learn that from 24th December to 24th September last, the mails from the Eastward have lain at Point de Galle 59 days before their despatch for Suez, being an average of over 3 days each, 2nd, that during the same period the mails from the Westward have arrived at Pinang an aggregate of 17 days before the dates on which they were due according to the time tables published by the P. & O. Company with the sanction of the Post-Master General, 3rd, that during the same period the aggregate detention of the mail steamers outward and homeward at Pinang, from the time of anchoring to that of sailing was only 286 hours (night included), or an average of 7¼ hours each mail. It is obvious from this that the very modest application of the Pinang merchants for a minimum detention of 6 hours of daylight might have been complied with at once without the slightest risk of putting their brethren of Singapore and Hongkong to inconvenience. The matter should not be allowed to drop. If it were placed in Mr. Crawford's hands we have little doubt concession would be made.—*Gazette, Nov.* 18.

CEYLON.

THE MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

To a correspondent at Galle we are indebted for the following :—

"At length the first steamer of the Company of the "Messageries Imperiales" has reached Galle, and as I think you would like to know the impression her appearance has made on those who have visited her, I send you a few lines on the subject. The *Erymanthe* is 2,200 tons and is one of the smaller class of steamers destined for the branch line to Calcutta. I am one of the many who consider that the P. and O. Company's steamers in all essential qualities cannot be surpassed, and therefore I cannot say more for their beautiful rival than that she is fully equal to them—being perfectly new, and fitted up with the greatest elegance and with every luxury. The minor arrangements for the comfort of passengers seem to be managed with more care and consideration than is the case with vessels of the same class belonging to the rival Company. There is also a classification in the accommodation which does not exist in the P. & O. Company's arrangements ; the cabins in the after part of the ship are more expensive than are those forward, but they are all fitted up with equal care and the passengers who mess in either the after saloon or that further forward are considered to belong to the first class, and are treated in exactly the same way and are on board the ship on precisely the same footing. "Comparisons are odorous" according to Mrs. Malaprop ; but it is difficult to speak of the arrival of such a ship as the *Erymanthe*, without comparing her with her elder sisters of the P. & O. Company—in every thing that meets the eye she is equal to any vessel I have yet seen, and in point of elegance and tasteful finish, I have not yet met with anything to equal them. All the latest mechanical inventions are made use of in her ; she is steered through the medium of hydraulic pressure—so that in the heaviest weather a man can guide her with a single finger ; and there is another hydraulic machine for lifting heavy cargo in and out. Nothing can be more perfect than her engines, and it is very evident that neither pains nor expense have been spared in the effort to enable her fairly to compete with the vessels of the Company that has hitherto had a monopoly of the business of which the new Company intends to take a fair share. All real advocates for true free trade must contemplate the commencement of the present loyal and open competition with feelings of satisfaction, and whilst the P. & O. Company is justly entitled to our gratitude for the services it has already rendered to civilisation, and for opening the way to a system, previously unknown in the history of the world, we ought not to fail to wish every success to the later arrival whose advent will probably be the turning over of a new leaf in the same book of wonders.

"The *Erymanthe* will remain here till the arrival of the huge ship that is now on her way from Suez, and any one who may wish to visit her during her prolonged stay, may be sure of meeting with the greatest civility and politeness from the Captain and Officers."

We hear no ill-will to the "Messageries Imperiales" as a *private* Company, or as being opponents of the P. & O. : but looking at the convenience and much greater cheapness of the Southampton route for luggage and other goods and the high rates fixed by the new line—we are justified in thinking that every tittle of the present traffic will be diverted from the latter. What then but a political motive, could induce the French Government, in the present low state of its finances, to subsidise so highly, a Company which cannot pay commercially. To all *bona fide* free trade and commercial undertakings of our French neighbours (including the present one, if we are mistaken in our conclusions), we would wish all success—but with a more than demi-official enterprise, having as its end the aggrandisement of the particular nation and in its train the propogation of the State faith,—viz., the Roman Catholic—no loyal subject of Queen Victoria, no true Protestant, can have much sympathy. Time will show if we are wrong and we would rejoice that it were so, but with the above facts before us, we can form no other honest opinion. Meanwhile, though, dissenting *in toto* from the opinion that no true advocate of Free Trade, can be unfavorable to the Messageries Imperiales—we are obliged to our correspondent for his interesting account of the *Erymanthe*—the more so as Irish-like, our gratitude is an expectation of the receipt of another from the same pen on the *Imperatrice*.—*Colombo Overland Observer.*

PROSPECTS OF A GREAT PEARL FISHERY IN 1863,—AND OF GOOD FISHERIES IN 1864 AND 1862.

(*From the Colombo Overland Observer, Nov.* 15.)

WITH the interruption of occasional showers, we have now the true North-East monsoon—sunny days without doors drying land wind. The preparation and despatch of the new crop has fairly commenced, and what with ships landing rice and waiting to take away coffee, our roadsted is crowded and our wharves and streets present a most animated appearance. The influx of rice from Calcutta is enormous. It is selling favourably on the market price of this staple article of food and on the Government revenue ; but cart hire has gone up enormously, 2s. and more being charged in Colombo for a trip for which 9d. was previously the standing rate. Charges for conveying rice up to, and coffee down from the interior are rising in proportion, and the question seems to be not merely what carts will cost before the season is over, but whether carts to bring down the large crop can be obtained at any price. Such being the state of things we are all the more anxious to see the report of the Select Committee of Council on the Railway. The completion of the document is understood to be dependent on the arrival of a reply to a reference which it was necessary to make to Bombay. We suppose this document has now arrived, and that before our next the great question will be decided. As a significant fact with reference to the coming crops we may mention that the tolls on the Kandy road have sold at an advance of no less than £5,000 on the figure for last year. The shipments of coffee during the fortnight have been as follows :—

4 Ships for London with :—	*Plantation.*	*Native.*	*Total.*
	cwts. 11,760	3,793	15,553
Total to 12th November 1862	35,804	18,427	52,331
do. do. 1861	43,712	10,405	54,117
	cwts. 7,808	6,0022	1,786

Decrease. Increase, Decrease.

These figures seem to favour the general impression that the out-turn of native coffee this season, will be very great. Much new land has come into bearing and all the evidence we have, convinces us that our estimate of 800,000 cwts., will be realised. The distribution of crop to date is as follows :—

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON, FROM 1ST TO 12TH NOV. 1862.

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
London	cwts. 35,804	16,427	52,331

And not only is 1863 to be the year of the largest coffee crop Ceylon has ever seen and realising the highest prices, but we are delighted to learn that it is likely to stand out in our financial annals as the year of the most productive Pearl Fishery. The *Pearl* returned from her tour of inspection yesterday. The official report from Mr. Twynam is reserved until the sample can be washed, but meantime we hear that the Southern part of the Cheval Paar was found thickly covered with properly matured oysters. Of 20 oysters opened on board the steamer not one was found destitute of pearls and the produce of these 20 (not choice oysters but taken at random from those fished up) was valued at no less than 25s. This is at the rate of £6 4s. per 100 or £62 10s. per 1,000 !

If Government, however, get £10 per 1,000 and sell ten million of oysters resulting in a revenue of £100,000, we suppose they and the public will be contented and quite prepared to go on with the Railway. As in the case of the coffee crop, the doubt is if the whole crop of oysters can be gathered. But at the very lowest estimate we are confident that £50,000 will be realised from this source in 1863. But this is not all. Oysters on the Northern Cheval Paar will yield a good fishery in 1864 ; and the Modregam bank will be ready for fishing in 1865. With a fair prospect, therefore, of the Pearly banks yielding a net return of from £100,000 to £150,000 in the next three years, there can be little further hesitation in pushing on the Railway, and the Happootelle and other roads. Our difficulty is likely to be not one of money but of labour, but this also we hope to see overcome. The figures for the nine months of this year are good.

Legislation is proceeding somewhat slowly, but the liberal principles applied to the Galle Face grave-yard and those announced by the new Anglican Bishop, are good omens for harmony founded on justice in the future. There can be no reason why the General Cemetery should not be established on the same principles as these which are now to apply to the Galle Face grave-yard—no reason why the State should not confine legislation in regard to marriages to a simple recognition of the civil contract—while the debate in Council on the Cooly Mortality Bill point to the necessity of a general and complete census of the people as the basis of all future registrations. This step cannot and ought not to be delayed. Sir Charles MacCarthy ought to do justice to himself and to the colony in this matter. A careful numbering of the people must be the basis of all statistical deductions—at least the want of it renders all others imperfect. If we were to believe a return recently laid on the table of Council the population of Ceylon in 1850 was nearly two millions, and yet the increase by births over deaths was only 10,000, or less than ½ per cent. We cannot trust to such returns. Those relating to commerce and land sales are much more satisfactory because they are reliable. We have noticed the figures elsewhere, but now that the demand for land is so great that £5 an acre is given for forest land which, twenty years ago could be procured for 5s., it may be interesting to repeat that in 1828, the first year in which land sales are recorded, 1,555 acres were sold. We suppose the price was 5s. an acre At any rate that was the upset price in 1841, in which one year under the stimulus of the coffee, sugar and cocoanut excitement, 78,685 acres passed from the Crown into the hands of private individuals ; in 1849, in the lowest point of the depression produced by the commercial crisis commencing in 1847, the upset price being £1. the sales went down to 786 acres. In 1860 they rose to 33,660, and the promise at present is that sales will increase rather than diminish. The aggregate of sales since 1828 is 475,000 acres. The present year's sales will, probably, make up the round 500,000.

In our *Supplement* will be found the usual monthly abstract of Customs Accounts, for October. The imports during this period have reached the enormous amount of £211,439 against £91,206 in October 1861—the former sum, however, includes £15,000 specie against *nil* in the latter ; but the increase is chiefly upon the importation of rice. Our exports for these comparative months are about the same, £147,000 to £148,000. There is a decrease in the quantity of cotton goods and twist in bond and the stock of tobacco is still *nil*.

The Customs revenue for the current year, is likely to exceed the Government estimate considerably. Our caculations lead us to expect that this branch will yield £228,000 or a surplus of £20,000 above the £208,000 looked for by the Colonial Secretary. In the first half of the year there was an increase of £6,500 over the estimate ; which increase dwindled to £2,712 on the nine months. In the present month the collections as yet have been unprecedented :—£17,700 in fourteen days. In October, we believe, the collection was £6,000 above that of October 1861.

The first of the French line of steamers has reached Galle ; and if they continue to run we may hope, by and bye, for lower fares.

An interesting notice of a Sunday School meeting connected with the Wolfendahl Presbyterian Church will be found in our columns. Preachers of all the Protestant denominations in the place took part in the proceedings. All that was wanted was the presence of Bishop Claughton, and from all we have heard of him, we believe he would gladly have been present on so interesting an occasion.

Our obituary includes the name of a promising young planter, Mr. James Smith, of Badulla.

The health of the country is on the whole good.

Money is tightening, as is usual at this season of the year.

Additional subscriptions recorded in our present number, bring the total amount of the Ceylon Fund in aid of the distressed British operatives, to £1,006 16s. 4d.

COMMERCIAL.

The London mail of 10th October was delivered here on the 5th instant, and two days ago we received as usual *vis* Bombay and Jaubal, London advices and quotations down to the 18th and 27th October :—

The weather has been on the whole favourable, both here and in the interior during the fortnight, and shipments have been satisfactorily proceeded with.

IMPORTS.—Still no arrival from home with general cargo since last mail to report. The demand for Cotton goods has not been very active, and indeed holders continue their policy of not pressing any staple goods on the market, while the dealer appear to purchase only to meet pressing requirements.

Stocks of Cotton Goods in bond, were—

on 1st Nov. 1863,	2,109 Bales	1,781	Cases
1st Oct. 1862,	223 "	1,793	"
1st Nov. 1861,	2,169 "	2,307	"

and of *Cotton Twist.*

on 1st Nov. 1862,	150 Bales	6	Cases
1st Oct. 1862,	236 "	6	"
1st Nov. 1861,	222 "	10	"

EXPORTS.—*Plantation Coffee* is now worth 14s. per bushel, but not very much demand for the article at this extreme price.

Native Coffee, here 41s. 6d. per cwt : unpicked and undried.

Cocoanut Oil, 35s. 6d. to 36s. per cwt. without casks.

Tinnivelly Cotton, Rs. 235 per candy.

FREIGHTS to London are as follows, and firm, but the supply of tonnage at command is now more abundant.

Cocoanut Oil	£4 5 to £4 10.
Coffee in Casks	£4 10.
Do. Bags	£3 10.
Cinnamon	£4.
Cotton	£4.
Do. at Tuticoreen	£4 to £4 5.
Plumbago	£1 10.
Ebony	
Broken Stowage	

EXCHANGE on London, has advanced one per cent. all round ; and the banks' purchasing rate on London, 6 months' sight, is now 5½ to 6 per cent. discount, with their drawing rate 4 per cent. discount.

INDIAN PRESS.

VICIOUS INTROMISSION.

(*From the Harkaru, Nov.* 13.)

Vicious intromission is a crime recognised by the Scottish law, to which we have nothing corresponding in the English system. It is synonymous with officiousness and intermeddling. The former of these terms would perhaps better express it, as few but officials would be guilty of it, at least to the extent Sir Charles Wood has been, in the matter of the Contract Bills. While Mr. Beadon's Bill, for the stringent punishment of wilful and dishonest breaches of contract, was yet before the Legislative Council, Sir Charles, in the exercise of his plenary authority, expressed his disapproval of the principle on which it was based. The Council, therefore, conceived it unnecessary to proceed further with the Bill in the form of an Act, with the prospect of seeing it strangled immediately on its birth. The Supreme Government, still considering some stringent measures to be necessary, came to an understanding as to the principles on which another should be introduced, calculated to meet with a better reception from the Autocrat of India. Sir Charles hears of it but to denounce it, which will necessarily cause it to be abandoned, without further discussion, by the body able to form a proper estimation of its nature and tendency. Although that the Imperial Parliament must have the power to disallow any legislative measures adopted by Her Majesty's dependencies, it is impossible to approve of the mode in which Sir Charles Wood is permitted to exercise the authority delegated to him. Would any one approve of the greatest despot in the world, supposing him also to be the wisest, stopping a speaker the moment he had announced the object of his proposed law, without permitting him to explain either his reasons for proposing it, or the grounds on which he would urge its being passed ? It is true that Mr. Ritchie had very lucidly and ably stated the objects and reasons of his Bill, but it is no less true that the Bill had been *committed*, and that it was impossible to divine in what shape the Select Committee would have submitted it for the adoption of the Council. It is impossible to exhibit, within the space to which we are limited, all the absurdities involved in Sir Charles Wood's statement of his objections to Mr. Ritchie's bill ; nor, with reference to those very absurdities, can we refrain from declaring our conviction that it was Mr. Laing's warm advocacy of the principles of the Bill, that has mainly provoked the strong opposition of the Indian Secretary of State to the measure. One of Sir Charles's principal objections to the Bill is, that the law will be administered by the "Judges of Small Cause Courts sitting (acting ?) summarily, and without appeal." The minister's perspicacity does not enable him to discern that this is, in fact, not an objection to the Bill, but to the Small Cause Courts ; and that it is too late for him to take such objections to those institutions after they have been so warmly approved, and on the strength of that cordial approbation, largely introduced.

Another of his most prominent objections is, that a suit may be brought for a breach of contract, and the defendant taken by surprise (as the lawyers term it) on the Judge being requested to decide that such breach arose from *bad faith*. Now, if "justice, equity and good conscience" are to decide the point, the defendant can never be unprepared to make a just defence, if he have one to offer, even were the law to be silent on the point. The cream of the joke lies in his assertion that, as a great proportion of all cases in the Indian Courts are tried *ex parte* such cases will in all probability be so dealt with, and the defendant will not have the "opportunity of being heard in his defence." We need not point out that, if defendants do not choose to appear to defend themselves, they cannot very consistently complain of not having been heard in their defence. Could any but a man of Sir Charles Wood's calibre of mind put down such things in a despatch that is to be published to the world ? His argument drawn from this supposed hardship is equally unique. It were better, he says, that the defendant should be tried in a criminal court, where his personal appearance is indispensable. The promoters of the Bill would not be sorry to give the right honorable gentleman his choice in this dilemma. They suggested the criminal Courts. He disapproved. They make choice of the Civil Courts. He is equally dissatisfied : nay, he would now prefer the former. As to his objection to the Bill on the ground of the difficulty of defining bad faith, it is one that would apply to every law of the kind. He asks, "what is a breach of a contract in a bad faith ?" as if the Bill had not endeavoured to define it, and as if the Select Committee would not have done their best to improve the definition, supposing that contained in the Bill to be imperfect. The perfection of transactions between man and man is, that they should be done in good faith. The perfection of the law for determining the nature of such transactions is, that it should decide those in dispute by ascertaining if they have been done in good faith, and are not merely right according to technical rules. Sir Charles Wood thinks otherwise. He would decide suits between planters and ryots according to law and not according to good faith. He seems anxious that the parties should be special pleaders, and not honest men.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Ullaged Cider, Perry and Champagne, and the following Goods :—

18 Dozen Bottles of Whiskey.
A Set of English-made Bells of sizes, containing 34 pieces.
66 Vials of Tooth Powder, by Dr. Almeida.
52 Pairs Children Shoes.
25 Sets of Brass Harness Furniture.
52 Reams Damaged Royal Brown Papers.
6 Do. do. do. do. double.
22 Do. do. Demy Printing.
12 Do. do. do. do. double.
2 Copying Presses and Books, Brushes, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE. BUGGY, HORSE, &c., AT KALBADAVEE ROAD.

(By order of the owner Ismail Mahomed & Co.)

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Shop Furniture, Buggy, Horse, &c., (by order of the Owner Ismail Mahomed & Co.) at his shop, Kalbadavee Road, the same comprises Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Dining and Camp Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Camp Cots, Chefloniers, Pier Tables, Tea-poys, Side Boards, Pridiu and Arm Chairs, Drawing Room and Folding Chairs, Wardrobes, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Pictures, Single and Double Hanging Argand Lamps, Dumb Waiters, Screens, Sofa Tables, Music Stands, four post Bedsteads, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Bathing Tubs, Towel Horses, White and Pink Bordered Dinnerset, Glassware, Carpet Bags, and Sundry Miscellaneous Articles, &c. &c.

AT. 1 P.M.

One light Buggy, with Chesnut Pony, and Harness.
One Old Buggy.
No. Catalogues and the property will be on view 2 days before the day of Sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th Nov. 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 1st December, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Goods, such as Shirtings, Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, a few Bales Mule and Water Twists, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
NEW CARRIAGES
Just landed ex-Chatham and Ashocene.

A Prince's Patent Pole Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

Just imported.

A Handsome fashionable and light English-built Buggy by Newton of Long Acre.
A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

SCREW JACKS.

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Port Wine ..... Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry ..... " 18 per doz.
English-bottled Beer ..... " 4 "
Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co's finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts ..... Rs. 13 per dozen.
in pints ..... " 7-8 "

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

SALE BY AUCTION OF OILMANSTORES, GROCERIES PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

To be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of House-keepers and private purchasers.

These Stores Perfumery &c. lately received from London have been expressly prepared for the Bombay Market by the well known purveyor George F. Coward.

Purchasers can buy in small lots and an excellent and unusual opportunity is thus afforded to families and others for laying in supplies at reasonable prices.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell at Auction at noon, on TUESDAY the 2nd December 1862, an Invoice of the above consisting of

Pickles.	Perfumery.
Jams and Jellies.	Medicines.
Tart Fruits.	Scents.
Mustard.	Violet Powder.
Sauces.	Bonbons.
Flavoring Essences.	Lozenges.
Groceries.	Syrups.
Oatmeal.	Olives.
Yarmouth Bloaters in Tins.	Scented Soap.
Salad Oil.	Sundries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per dozen. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's vegetable Hair Wash.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them. FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th November 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & CO.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, &c. &c. BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, remaining from last sale, viz. :—

A Case of Folding Stools, Chairs, &c.
A Case 6 Trunks fitted with Perfumery.
A Case Assorted Soap.
A Case Telescopes, Microscopes, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c.
A Case containing Pocket Books, Pocket Purses, Portfolio, with Writing Apparatus, Ladies Companions, Cigar Cases, Match Cases, folding leather writing Desks, &c.
A lot of Gymnastic or Talimkhana Kits.
A large Musical Box.
A Case of Lavender.

REWARD Rs. 10.

Lost on or about the 8th instant a big black Newfoundland Bitch, whoever will bring the same to Mr. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will get the above reward.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th November 1862.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT, BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing	3	Dozen	(Quarts.
Do. in Case containing	2	"	(Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing	1	"	
WHISKEY in Case containing	1	"	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto ditto	2		Pints.
Sparkling Hock ditto	1		Quarts.
Ditto ditto	2		Pints.
Ruedesheim ditto	2		do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately ; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing	1	doz.	each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing	1	"	"
Do. Brandy in Case containing	1	"	"
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing	¼	"	"

W. NICOL & Co.

IMPORTANT.—GENUINE BASS'S ALE, GUARANTEED—The finest East India Pale Ale per *City of Carlisle*, just arrived in harbour.

500 Dozen of this magnificent Ale in splendid condition at Rs. 6 per dozen.

Also, York Hams, and Wiltshire Cheeses at 14as. per lb.

The above are the finest ever imported into Bombay and all A. I. at MCCORMICK & Co.'s 15, Apollo Street, Fort, a rare lot of Trueman Hanbury and Buxton's and Barclay and Perkins, splendid Porter and Guiness's Dublin Stout.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	26	Anisette	30
St. George "	28	Crème de Cretis	22
Chambertin "	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Craritte Dupont's do	25
Do. Pints	10	Castillon's do	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	28	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
Old Golden	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do.		"	" 22
Brown do.		"	" 42
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old			
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	"	" 28
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		"	" 34
Leoville		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" 36
Do.	do.	Pints	" 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dombar & Sander Oohlearts Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE	do.		
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE			" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.			" 18
CURAOOA			" 42
MARASCHINO			" 40
CHERRY BRANDY			" 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies No. 18, 24, 30, 36			" 30
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)		" 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		" 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		"
Do.	Hollands in cases		"
WHISKEY	Islaliva, Crabbie		" 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KUBRACHEE, AND KOTREE

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London, Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1 Black Capsule	35
	No. 2 Blue	30
	No. 3 Yellow	26
	No. 4 Green	22
	Medoc Red	17
	Brand Cutler & Co.	14
Champagne	per 3 dozen Pts.	88
	Brand C. & Co.	40
	per 3 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	per 2 doz. Pts.	38
	Sparkling Nonpareil	40
	per 2 doz. Pts.	32
Hock	Spagkling 1st Quality	32
	per 2 doz. Pts.	15
Port	Black Seal Pts.	12
	Red Seal Pts.	24
Sherry	Amontillado Black Seal	30
	Pale Amoroso Green	28
	Light Golden Green	26
	Pale Brown	22
	Pale Yellow	18
	Pale White	32
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles	42
	White Pts.	21
	Bottles	42
Maraschino Di Zara	Pts.	21
	Pts.	40
Cherry Brandy		21
	Pts.	30
Rum, Old Jamaica		15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO. beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godown they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India :—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 30
Do. Do. Black	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	30
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva,	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18
Liqueurs of finest qualities.	

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed,

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

Business Announcements.

TO OYSTER EATERS.—We cannot too much recommend "Goud in freres" "Haut Santerne."

H. GAIGNOUX, Junior.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parrafin Candles.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

MRS. McAULEY

NO. 28, APOLLO STREET, FORT.—Just to hand a choice selection of fashionable Millinery for the present season, moderately priced to ensure ready sale.

N.B.—Wedding and Mourning articles always on hand.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, allways on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best *English* Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats